FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1836. [NO 990.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Montague's Balm,

AN INDIAN REMEDY FOR THE TOOTHACHE.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy for pain and preservation of the Teeth, has induced the Subscriber to offer it to the American public. Arrangements have been made to supply Agents in all the principal Cities and Towns of the United States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering and likely to suffer with that most harassing of all aches, (Toothache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate, permanent relief. It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons in various sections of the country that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the woods.

☞ All applications for agencies, or orders for the Balm will receive prompt attention, if addressed to the subscriber, or to HOLDERBY & McPHEETERS, Petersburg, Virginia

H. B. MONTAGUE.

Petersburg, May 10

I plugged a tooth for a Lady in Petersburg, which, from its very sensitive condition, I was unable to shape the cavity so as to retain the plug; and after two or three trials, I recommended the use of Montague's Balm, which so deadened the surface of the cavity as to enable me to shape it perfectly, and plug the tooth permanently

S M SHEPHERD, *Dentist.*

Petersburg, 3d Jan. 1836.

Milton, N Carolina.

Say to friend Montague that 31 or 32 bottles of Balm are now sold, and that it is becoming known and valued. N B. SEABROOK.

N. B.—The article seems to be thought efficacious in healing soreness of the teeth, and arresting or preventing decay.

Richmond, November

Dear Sir: You will send us immediately a box of your Balm. We have not had a bottle since we last wrote you, and have daily applications for it. Yours, EUSTACE & TEMPLE.

Gentlemen: We received a week since, 71 Bottles of Montague's Balm, which you forwarded to our agency. One bottle was broken and entirely lost.

I have no doubt but the sale of the Balm in this section of country will be very considerable.—Within the week past we have made sale of 12 bottles; and some who have used it have found almost instantaneous relief; and spoke of the value of the Balm in the highest terms. At any rate there is now being a very general experiment made, and I hope the Balm may sustain the high character given it by others

In haste, yours, respectfully.

Salisbury, N C. Feb 23, 1836.

Montague's Balm, an Indian Cure for the Tooth ache

From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the Editor of the Carolinian has been appointed agent in Salisbury for the sale of this valuable medicine. From the numerous and highly respectable testimonials from persons who have experienced its healing effects for the most excruciating of all the "pains that flesh is heir to," which accompany the medicine, we cannot too earnestly press its importance upon the attention of the afflicted.—*Carolinian.*

Liberty, Va, Feb. 1836.

Dear Sir. We have just opened a box of the Balm for the Teeth, and sold 25 bottles, which have given general satisfaction. No doubt, it will sell well here. Yours respectfully,

DAVIS & PHILLIPS.

FROM DR. E. R CALHOUN

Abbeville, S. C, March 21, 1836.

Dear Sir—I wish you to ship two gross, or more if you can spare it, of your balm. You may expect me to make a strong pull on you in a short time, for as its reputation increases I shall spare no pains in its management. If you should feel disposed to sell the right of this State and all South of this place, inform me your terms. I wish you at any rate to give me the refusal, whenever you feel disposed to make that kind of a trade I remain yours,

E R. CALHOUN.

We invite the attention of all persons afflicted with that most excruciating complaint the Toothache, to the Advertisement of Mr. Montague, published in to day's paper. We have a guarantee in the high standing and respectability of Mr Montague, (with whom we are acquainted,) that his medicine is not one of those thousand empiricisms which are constantly palmed upon the credulity of the public. In addition to the many testimonials which he has furnished of its efficacy, we will state a fact which comes under our own knowledge A Lady of this village had been suffering for several weeks with tooth ache, and was immediately and permanently relieved by an application of the Balm.—*Boydton Va. Expositor*

Persons whose orders have been received, may be assured that supplies will be forwarded as soon as they can be shipped.

For Sale.

THOMASTOWN LIME. Warranted unslacked.
C. P. MALLETT.
April 27th, 1836. 87-tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 15th June next. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, shall be waited on by a Collecting Officer, without any respect whatever to persons

JNO. M. STRONG.
Fayetteville, May 2, 1836. 87-15June.

TO NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN TRAVELLERS.

PORTSMOUTH & ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

DAILY LINE.

THE public are informed that sixty miles of this Road are completed and ready for the transportation of Passengers and Produce. A train of Cars leaves Portsmouth DAILY at half past 7 o'clock A. M. (should the Baltimore and Washington steam boats not arrive in time the cars will be delayed until nine o'clock) and arrive at Margaretteville, the present termination of the road to dinner. Thence Passengers will be conveyed in four horse coaches to Halifax N. C. At Halifax there are regular lines of Stages to Tarborough, Fayetteville, and Raleigh. Passengers for Edenton, Plymouth, &c. will be taken from the cars at Blackwater bridge by the steam boat Fox.

Returning—the Coaches will leave Halifax at 3 o'clock A. M; arrive at Margarettville to breakfast; leave Margarettville at 8 o'clock and arrive at Portsmouth the same day *in time for the Washington and Baltimore steam boats* The advantages of this road are *ECONOMY* and *DESPATCH*. The fare from Portsmouth to Halifax being only Five Dollars, and the whole distance (84 miles) travelled by daylight.

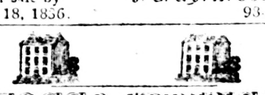
Passengers will find this the *CHEAPEST*, as well as the most *PLEASANT, DIRECT*, and *EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE* Leaving Halifax in the morning, they arrive at Washington or Baltimore the ensuing morning, or dine in Philadelphia. Or leaving Philadelphia in the morning they arrive at Halifax or Edenton the ensuing evening, without being deprived of the regular hours of sleep.

In the course of the year it is expected that the Rail Road will be completed to Halifax

Portsmouth, May 11 89-5w

Wagon for Sale

A FIRST rate four horse WAGON and GEAR, for sale by J. G. & J. H. COOK.
May 18, 1836. 93-4w.



SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THIS well known Watering place, situated in Warren county, North Carolina, will be ready for the reception of Company by the 25th inst. The Medicinal qualities of the Water are so fully established, that it is considered unnecessary to say any thing in proof of their efficacy.

Rooms have been prepared with Fire places for invalids, and no attention will be omitted that can, in any way, conduce to the comfort of Visitors.

ANN JOHNSON.
May 1 1836. 87-10July

☞ A BALL will be furnished at Shocco Springs, on the 15th of June. Good music will be provided on the occasion.

Shocco Springs.

HAVING applied to the celebrated Doctor MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, Professor of Chemistry, &c., for an analysis of the Water of Shocco Springs, he has, after much care, sent me the following statement of its mineral qualities:

Carbonic acid or fixed air in a Pint of water	2 2.15
Oxygen gas,	12.105
Nitrogen gas,	3 23.85

It also holds in solution
Muriate of Magnesia,
Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts)
Carbonate of Lime; and
Sulphate of Lime

It may therefore, be classed among the Acidulous and Saline Waters, and recommended as deobstruent and corroborant.

ANN JOHNSON.
May 13.

NEW, CHEAP & DESIRABLE DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—
Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
149 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kffs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5 4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4 4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,
With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.
April 5, 1836. 83tf

Doctor Neill McCallum

HAS opened an Office at CENTRE, Montgomery County, (N. C) where he will generally be found unless professionally engaged. He will constantly keep a fresh supply of the best Medicines that can be procured in the Northern cities. He thinks it unnecessary to say much about his services, as he is in his native county, within ten miles of the place of his nativity. He has been known by some from his cradle, and for years well known as a Practitioner of Medicine in this vicinity; he has been liberally sustained by a large portion of the most respectable citizens in this section of country, for which he feels under greater obligations than he can express. Those who still favor him with their patronage, will receive the same prompt attention that he has heretofore given. This section of country gave him birth, and in it he expects to spin out his last attenuated thread of life His charges will be regular, and agreeable to the rules of the profession.
May 10, 1836. 88-3w

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy. Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE have received, and are now opening, our Spring Supply, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS, Hardware and Cutlery,
Leghorn and Tuscan BONNETS,
Mens' silk, fur, wool and palm leaf HATS,
Boys' silk and Leghorn HATS,
Cotton and wool CARDS,
Writing, letter and wrapping PAPER,
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

ALSO,

12 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 Bbls. Manilla Ditto,
80 Bags Rio COFFEE,

Which we offer at a small advance for Cash, Country Produce or undoubted paper.

NOTT & STARR.
April 28, 1836. 86 6w.

I am now receiving,

BY Steamer Henrietta, my Spring and Summer supplies of GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—

100 bags superior Rio Coffee, (high scented,)
20 hhds. do New Crop Molasses,
10 do do Sugar,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 pair bright Trace Chains,
Loaf Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c &c.

All of which will be sold *low* for *Cash* or on time to *punctual* customers, who are invited to call or send their orders.

C J ORRELL.
Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount
April 26, 1836 86tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS, among which are the following, viz:—

25 ps. supr. supr. Cloths, various colours,
1 case Ermincts and Sattinetts,
1 case Crape Camlets,
20 cases about 1600 ps. fancy PRINTS,
40 ps. supr Irish Linens,
50 " long Lawns,
54 ps. Princettas,
50 ps. Merino Circassians,
25 ps. 6 4 French Bombazine,
2 cases blue Drills,
1 " colored Drills,
1 " Stormants,
4 " Rowen Cassimeres,
2 cases corded Skirts,
1 bale red Padding,
3 cases brown Linen Drills,
1 " colored Cambric,
1 " Umbrellas and Parasols,
Black Lastings, Brochellas, Buckskins, Canton Cords, Leopold Drills, Jaconets, plain Muslins, plain and figured Swiss do, French Ginghams, Parisian Muslins and Prints, black and colored Silks, Vestings, &c., Dundee and Russia Sheetings, Diapers, &c, Satin Beaver and Fur Hats, Palm leaf do, Table Diapers and Table Covers, superior Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, new style fancy Bonnets, superior single and double barrel Shot Guns, Scythe Blades, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

JNO McARN
April 5, 1836 83tf

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, April 28, 1836 86-tf

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY. *Spring Term*, 1836.

Joseph Shannon and Eliza Shannon, his wife, by her next friend, vs Thomas D. Parke, William Dismukes, and Benjamin H Rutland, John D. Moore, and Nancy his wife. } *Trustees,* } *Ex parte Petition.* IN EQUITY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for three months, that the said Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment will be entered pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

WITNESS, WILLIAM E. TROY, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the second Monday in March, A. D 1836, and in the 60th year of American Independence.

[86 13w.] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

Foot of Hay Mount,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.
April 28, 1836 85 tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835 56tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } **WINES,**
Do Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder } **TEAS,**
and Young Hyson }
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.
April 28th, 1835. 34tf.

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.
Whiteville, (N. C.) March 22, 1836.
The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, April 4. 83

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

JACKSON HOTEL, LIBERTY POINT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken this convenient ESTABLISHMENT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to keep it in the best and most genteel style, for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. He will at all times provide the best the market affords, for his Guests, and Horses shall be well taken care of. He will have no regular Bar, but if Travellers should wish this kind of refreshment, they will be accommodated. His best exertions will be used to please, and he hopes to be favored with a share of patronage.

WM CADE.
March 28, 1836. 82 tf.

DAILY LINE BETWEEN RICHMOND AND WASHINGTON.

IT is with much gratification that the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road Company find themselves enabled to assure to Northern and Southern Travellers, that there will be neither disappointment or detention on any part of the above route.

Twenty miles of their road is in full and successful operation, and the proprietors of the Steam Boat and Stage Line, on the balance of the distance, are by contract, bound to be adequately provided for all the travel which may offer, and to accommodate the same with extra Stages when required, thus enabling the Company to pledge itself that no traveller shall apply unsuccessfully for a seat.

THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAIL ROAD, completed and put in operation during the last year—THE STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC, and the RAIL ROAD FROM PETERSBURG TO THE ROANOKE, have relieved this route of a large portion of its former length of Stage Travelling, and it is now believed to offer inducements to travellers, superior to those found in any other route between NEW ORLEANS AND NEW YORK. Soon after the opening of the Steamboat Navigation between the Northern Cities, a line is expected to be established, by which the journey from New York to Richmond, may be made in 33 hours, and to Blakely, N. C. in 41 hours, of which due notice will be given.

The Cars run in each direction, after the arrival of respective mails.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
Richmond, March 21, 1836.
March 28. 83 9t.

NOTICE.

MRS. MARY McLEAN (widow of James McLean,) on her return from Fayetteville the week of last March Court, found in her cart a piece of Broad Cloth supposed to be put there in mistake, after fruitless inquiry for an owner, this method is adopted to give notice; and the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay the cost of this advertisement, and take it. The cloth is in my possession 4 miles west of Dobbin's Ferry.

DUNCAN McLEAN
Cumberland County, May 7, 88-3tpd.

Summer Clothing.

☞ G. & L. HURLBUT, have just received a splendid assortment of FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING, consisting in part of Gentlemen's Dress and Frock Coats, fine Pantaloons, Vests, &c. which they are prepared to sell low for cash.

May 10, 1836. 88 3w.

Cape Fear Navigation Co.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held on Friday, 3d June next, in the Town of Fayetteville.

JAMES MEBANE, *President.*
May 19, 1836. 88 tt.

N B The Raleigh Register will please insert the above two weeks.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

The following letter was written and published in 1832, by Gen. Samuel McKean, a Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania, giving his reasons why he could not, under any circumstances, vote for Van Buren as Vice President, his name having been put upon the Jackson and Willkins Ticket, as an Elector. Gen. McKean has always been one of the firmest supporters of Gen. Jackson in the country, and is so still, his name being uniformly found on the Administration side of every question in the Senate.—Let Jackson men read his letter, and reflect upon what is said of Van Buren by one who knows him well.—[EDITOR OBSERVER.

FROM THE MONTROSE (PENNSYLVANIA) REGISTER.

Letter to the Editor

Harrisburg, September 15, 1832

DEAR SIR,—I have read with feelings of peculiar approbation the editorial remarks in your paper of the 7th inst., on the subject of the Vice Presidency. I had already noticed, with no other emotions than those of contempt and disgust, the movements and declarations to which you allude—designed to create a belief that the Presidential Electors nominated on the 5th of March last, would, if elected, vote for Martin Van Buren as Vice President. I cannot believe that any honest and intelligent friend of Gen. Jackson, can be guilty of such gross temerity. Should even a well grounded suspicion prevail, that such a course would be ultimately pursued by any portion of the electors on our ticket—thousands of General Jackson's sincere friends would be deterred from supporting it;—and if the corrupt attempts to induce this course are persisted in to the last, it may render doubtful even the entire electoral vote for General Jackson himself.

Strange as it may seem, and discreditable as it certainly is, to its authors and abettors—I am now convinced, from recent developments, and facts within my own knowledge, that a deep laid plot is actually in a train of maturation, having for its object the transfer (if possible) of a part if not the whole of the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, to Mr. Van Buren. The plan is to remain quiet hereafter until the Presidential election, when the vote of the people will have been given with a view to Mr. Wilkins; then meetings of squads are to be got up wherever it is possible, and resolutions passed complimentary to Mr. Wilkins, but expressing regret that his prospects of success throughout the Union are no better, and a hope that as an act of patriotic sacrifice rendered necessary by the crisis of affairs—he will *decline*. These will be paraded as evidences of public opinion, immediately before the electors assemble—to justify those (if any) who may be so inclined for giving their votes for Mr. Van Buren, and thus shamelessly degrading the political character of the state.

Be not astonished at almost any political movement in these times—therefore startle not when I tell you that I have seen letters (and heard of others) from New York politicians which contain an outline of the above project. And that there are men in this state engaged in this humiliating scheme—who profess to be friendly to General Jackson, but who in truth, are merely employing the influence of his name for their own mercenary and ambitious purposes—is equally certain and susceptible of the clearest proof! What Pennsylvanian, let me ask, who cherishes a single feeling of state pride, or has a spark of manly spirit glowing within his bosom, but must awaken to indignant resentment at the insult to the state, which this project involves? It is such an insult that no one but the servile tools of a practised political gambler and systematic intriguer, would dare to offer, even the most insignificant state in the Union. I have too much respect for the individuals named on our electoral ticket to believe that any of them will prove recreant to the principles avowed by the 5th of March Convention, and cast their votes for the New York Candidate for the Vice Presidency. I know it is a common maxim, that "every man has his price;"—however true this may be as a general rule, so far as I am concerned in this case, I must plead an exception. With me there can be no price for such a violation of faith and dereliction of principle. Mr. Van Buren having, by himself and his friends, done all in his power to defeat the views and just claims of the democracy of Pennsylvania—ought to be the last man to expect, and I trust will be the last man to receive its favours. My vote can never be given to him for the Vice Presidency under any circumstances; and I took occasion so to declare myself, in the broadest and most unqualified terms the other evening, to the State Central Committee, in order, if there were any latent understanding in which they participated, to transfer, ultimately, the vote of this state to Mr. Van Buren—that my name might be stricken from the ticket.

My personal respect for the President, and the connection (unfortunate, I must call it, both for the country and Gen. Jackson,) which recently existed between him and Mr. Van Buren, has hitherto deterred me in some measure, from speaking of the latter as I think he deserves. The unsparing bitterness of his former opposition to General Jackson—continued until every hope of success was blasted by the firmness of Pennsylvania—argues but little in favor of the sincerity and patriotism of his late fawning professions—to say nothing of their grossness and servility. Situated as I am, when at home, on the confines of the State of N. York, having been personally intimate with many of Mr. Van Buren's partisans—few individuals have had better opportunities than myself, of marking his political manœuvres, for the last twenty years,—during which time he has exhibited all the powers and qualities with regard to politics, of the chameleon, assuming every hue and color which his ambitious purposes, in view of the exigencies of the moment, seemed to require. To speak plainly—I know him to be void of political integrity—and most of those high qualities of the mind, which, wherever they may be found, I humbly trust no minor difference in matters of human opinion will ever prevent me from duly acknowledging or yielding a respect. Cunning, and a certain species of popular talent, he indeed possesses—but these only render him the more dangerous in times of public excitement and illusion. When he first entered Gen. Jackson's cabinet, I expressed my serious misgivings of the result, to Judge McLean (then Post Master General) and others; and the mischiefs which I then apprehended, have been more than verified. His whole course has been that of a political disorganizer, whenever it could promote his selfish schemes. Party arrangements and even the sacred ties of personal friendship, have both by turns been coldly sacrificed upon the alter of his insatiate ambition.

Pennsylvania is fast losing her weight and influence in the Union, by substituting, erroneously, as I conceive—an implicit devotion to *men*, for patriotism.—And what increases the humiliation of her position is, that this devotion is never concentrated *on her men*. Now, who that is in the least conversant with the springs of human action, can for a moment believe that our State will ever be duly respected by the nation, so long as she tacitly concedes by her conduct, that her talented men are inferior to those of other States. For my own part, I am heartily sick of this trait in the policy of Pennsylvania. In the various avocations of life professional and otherwise, this Sate has produced some of the most distinguished men of the age; and yet in a political point of view, many of her best men have been neglected or forgotten, amid the din of party feuds and domestic dissentions.

As an elector, nominated and instructed by the late Democratic Convention, I have cheerfully given my pledge to vote for Andrew Jackson and William Wilkins:—which pledge, if I have the honor to serve, shall be faithfully redeemed—unless I am absolved from such obligation by death or subsequent acts of those candidates. And even then, since the State has taken a stand in behalf of one of her own sons, I would still be in favor of a Pennsylvania candidate.—But, if by any combination of circumstances, I should be induced to look for a Vice President, and out of the State—I would decidedly prefer Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, whom I know to be a Democrat of the Jefferson school—a sincere friend of the President, and to possess talents of the highest order. Above all, I believe him to be as honest a man as ever lived.

I have thus very hastily and concisely given you my views with regard to certain matters naturally connected with the subject of the paragraph in your paper, first alluded to. They are the same that I express on all proper occasions;—and I care not in what way—by whom, or to whom they are communicated.

Very respectfully,
Your friend and servant,
SAMUEL McKEAN.

It is suggested that a road should be cut through the middle of Florida, early next fall, and means and appliances furnished, for Gen. SCOTT to ride through in procession of Omnibusses, with his suite, and a convenient number of *good* troops, to Tampa Bay, and back again. The Indians could hardly stand that. Venison for the larder at Head Quarters could then be killed without militiamen coming in the way of the regulars, whose duty it is to fire upon deer.—*Charleston Mercury.*

ARMY MOVEMENTS.—We learn from Washington City, under date of Saturday last, that six Companies of Artillery, viz. three from the harbour of New York, two from Fort Monroe, and one from Fort M'Henry, (Baltimore) have been ordered to Fort Mitchell, on the Chattahoochee, by the way of Charleston.

IMPORTANT FROM PERU.—A great battle took place in Lima on the 7th February, which closed the civil war which had been raging, by the total rout of Salaverry's army, consisting of 25,000 men. The battle lasted seven days, and the slaughter was terrible Salaverry was captured and shot, together with many of his officers.

CREEK WAR.

COLUMBUS, Monday, May 16—Noon.

The Creek nation, at this moment, the scenes of [illegible]ore being acted over. The wild savage, frenzied by the smell of blood in his nostrils, is prowling the wilderness, skulking around plantations, levelling the deadly rifle at the breast of the white man, scalping the unoffending wife and mother, and beheading the innocent and unsuspecting babe! We have heard of some cases which make the blood chill in our veins: a house, in which lived a man, his wife, and six children, was suddenly surrounded by a savage band, who entered the peaceful domicil, inhumanly murdered every soul, securing the scalps of all, and severing each child's head from its body! The house of a Mr. Colton was attacked and himself butchered without a moment's warning, or the least opportunity for resistance. We believe, in all, from forty to fifty murders have been committed, beside numbers of negroes on plantations. Fires have been kindled in every direction; farm houses, cotton-gins, out-houses, corn-cribs, and all of value swept away from the honest and industrious Planter, who was laudably striving to locate himself comfortably for life, and provide for his children. The hostile Indians have been found as low down the river as Irwinton, and as high up as the Federal road, or about thirty miles above that point.

The Indians have acted with a great deal of boldness thus far in this war. Notwithstanding Fort Mitchell is well defended and picketed in the most secure and substantial manner, yet one night last week, the hostile foe approached within *thirty* to *fifty* yards of the pickets, entered the hospital and carried off whatever they pleased. It was not deemed prudent, of course, for the officers or soldiers to leave the fortifications. Many friendly Indians have fled for safety to Fort Mitchell, and the pickets are now full to overflowing.

On Saturday night, the mail from Montgomery to this place, was attacked about 20 miles distant from here; a driver on that route was riding along the road on horseback, about 50 yards ahead of the stage, when he was fired upon by, as he supposed, about 30 Indians, (and from what he could discover he thought there must have been at least 100 in the gang) who, wonderful to relate, all missed their mark! His horse taking fright, threw him, and he thereby made his escape to the swamp. Soon after, he heard firing behind, and when he reached the next stage stand, the horses had arrived there without the stage, having about them some remains of the harness. Mr. Adams, an agent who was in the stage made his escape; the stage upset, which enabled him to leap into the bushes, and thereby saved his life.

A driver who was on the Box, (Mr. Green) and Mr. Russell, who was inside, it is supposed, were killed. There were *nineteen* horses in company belonging to the stage line, out of which but *three* have been recovered, and they were pierced with bullets.

Not content with their foul deeds on "*terra firma*," the savages have approached to the brink of the Chattahoochee, and made their death marks on board of our Steam-boats.—The Hyperion, Capt. Smyth, while ascending our river on yesterday, was fired upon by the Indians, some 15 or 20 in number, who had stationed themselves on the plantation of the Messrs. Abercrombies,' about 8 miles below this place. Eight rifles were discharged in quick succession, and at the first fire, Mr Brockway, the first pilot on the Hyperion, who was standing on the boiler deck, fell dead, being shot in the throat, one of the pilots, Mr. Smith, was badly wounded, and four other individuals, whose names we have not learned. The boat was run ashore, and the passengers flew from her in terror and dismay.

The old Georgian, whilst lying at Roanoke, was set on fire by the Indians, and burned; not a soul on board escaped except the engineer. The town of Roanoke was at the same time fired and burned to ashes. We believe no lives were lost.

MILLEDGEVILLE, May 17.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS!!

An express from Major Gen. Baily, reached the Governor, about 12 o'clock, on yesterday, detailing a number of outrages committed upon the citizens of Alabama, from which we have been favored with the following extract:—

La Grange, Troup Cty. } May 13, 1836. }

His Excellency Wm. Schley:

SIR—The party which was sent out the day before yesterday from West Point, to ascertain the facts in relation to the reported murders by the Indians, returned yesterday evening, after having found and buried the bodies of eight persons mostly women and children that were killed, scalped, and otherwise inhumanly mangled, near the plantation of Mr. Brittain Harris, about 25 miles south west from West Point.

The Governor of Georgia calls for three battalions of militia, to be raised by voluntary enlistment, to protect the western frontier from the hostile incursions of the Creeks.

AUGUSTA, May 20.

The following letters from the Post Master at Columbus, were brought by the Telegraph line:

Extract of a letter from the Post Master at Columbus, to the Post Master General:

COLUMBUS, (Ga.) Monday Evening, } May 16, 1836—At Dark. }

Sir—Two drivers have this moment arrived, bringing the distressing intelligence that two stages containing five heavy leather mails, accompanied by a guard of six men, and several passengers, making in all fourteen persons, were attacked this day about noon, 18 miles from this town, by a large body of Indians, and overpowered. The drivers left the stages, and have reached town. They know nothing of the guard or the passengers. I have employed fifty friendly Indians at an expense of $200 to go out to night and bring in the mails. They will start immediately, and by morning we shall know the fate of the mails.

Very respectfully,

J. VAN NESS, P. M.

TUESDAY, May 17—12 Noon.

The friendly Indians sent out last night, have this moment returned, and report that on their arrival at the place where the mails were left, they discovered the stage in the road, and also the mail wagon, together with three dead men and two dead horses. They state that they saw in the wagon three large mail bags untouched, and a quantity newspapers strewed on the ground; that they commenced collecting the newspapers, when an Indian made his appearance near them, and on ascertaining who they were, plunged into a cane break near them, where these friendly Indians supposed a large party of the hostile band were concealed, and that they immediately fled. This statement embraces their whole story

Every thing here is in utter confusion—no system—no organization—but perfect anarchy. Two hundred men could keep the road open from this to Montgomery, at least until troops are collected in the nation; but at present all command and none obey. It is to be regretted that there is not on the spot some distinguished Military officer of the General Goverment, to assume the command and give force and efficiency to the imperfect arrangements making to secure the safety of the frontier; for as to the property in the nation, that is *all* destroyed.

I regret exceedingly that it is not in my power to give more detailed and coherent statements, in relation to affairs here. I shall make every effort to rescue the mails, but I now entertain no hope of their being saved. Very respectfully,

JAMES VAN NESS, P. M.

Another letter from the Post Master at Columbus, dated 17th inst. states that James Green, the driver who left that place the day previous, was seen by the Indians who went out to bring in the mails, killed and half burnt—the stage was also burned. The steamer Hyperion was brought up with all the wounded men, and Brockway, the engineer, who was killed, was buried that day at 12 o'clock.

From the Columbus Enquirer, Extra, May 17.

Since our last express, the Indians have continued their depredations and murders, and seem to grow bolder with every attack. Unless a strong force is speedily organized on our frontier, we may expect serious and disastrous difficulties soon on the Georgia side of the River. The fate of Roanoke, speaks in warning notes to the citizens of this county—to arms, to arms—fly to the borders of your State, put to death those merciless marauders—and let it not be tauntingly said of you, as of Alabama, that the State cannot protect its citizens. Thousands of lives, and tens of thousands of property, are now exposed along the margin of the Chattahoochee, and if not prevented by a strict and efficient military organization, those lives and this property will be destroyed. We believe that many who would otherwise come to the protection of the frontier, are staying back because of the force reported to be now assembled at Columbus. We know the statement has gone abroad, that there is a sufficient number of armed men in town, to contend with the whole hostile force. It is not so.—We have barely men enough to defend the city.—Indeed we are so deficient in numbers, that it becomes necessary for many of us to lose all our sleep for days and nights, in order to keep up a sufficient guard—and then the guard is too weak. The town is large, and exposed on every side, and has been anticipating an attack every night the past week. We know not what hour we may be in the midst of a battle We are disposed to think that Columbus is secure from an attack now, and will be, so long as the men now here remain. But the Indians are only restrained through fear, and whenever we are called upon to send out parties for the protection of neighboring settlements, as has been frequently the case since the excitement commenced, then are we in imminent danger.—Will not our fellow citizens in the neighbouring counties rush to the frontier, and secure it from the tomahawk and deadly rifle of the savage foe? We believe, we know they will come.

Our Governor has called for two thousand volunteers, for the protection of our border. He has done well. Much as we differ with him on other subjects, we agree with him upon the present necessity, and it gives us pleasure to bear testimony to his decision and promptness in the crisis. Had Gov Clay been half as prompt in answering the demand of his people—the rich and fertile counties of Barbour, Russell, Macon, Chambers and others, which are now laid waste in many places, and deserted, would now be vocal with the music of honest industry, promising a bountiful harvest of their valuable products. The savage warwhoop would not have been heard—and the thousand women and children who have fled to our old State, would not now be suffering all the privations of war—houseless, pennyless and almost without bread to eat. The curses of the helpless infant, and the distressed mother—the half-allowanced slave, and the ruined master—the groans of the wounded and dying people, be upon his guilty head.—And if he can divide the anathema with his master at the capitol, he is welcome to do so.

On Sunday morning last at about day light, Roanoke, a village on the east side of the River, 55 miles below Columbus, was surrounded by the Indians, supposed to be 3 to 400 strong, and was entirely destroyed The express which brings the news to us, states that nearly every man, woman and child, was butchered. Capt Horne's company of about 50 men, who had been ordered by Maj Howard to that place, to assist in protecting Roanoke, were there at the time, and about half their number killed. Those who visited the spot after its destruction, recognized the bodies of nine of that gallant little band Captain Horne himself, who is also the Solicitor of this Circuit, is dangerously wounded.

Since the above was in type, we have been informed that the massacre of Roanoke was not so great as above stated. That only 15 men were found dead and about 20 wounded—that the women and children in all probability had escaped—and the steamboat Georgian is also thought to have got off without serious loss. We learn, with deep regret, that Col Felix G Gibson, an estimable and brave man, fell in the attack at Roanoke. We cannot learn as yet whether the whites made resistance; but from the fact that the ground in many places appeared to have been scraped by the dragging of dead bodies, we entertain hopes that the savages suffered some loss.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, Extra, May 21.

We are indebted to the attention of George Plitt, Esq. an agent of the Post Office Department, now in this city, for the following extract of a letter from the Post Master at Columbus, to the Post Master General, dated

POST OFFICE, } *Columbus, May 18th*, 1836. }

Last evening two friendly Indians were despatched to inform a body of Indians represented to be friendly, and encamped near the spot where the mail was attacked on Monday the 16th instant, that if they would come in they should be protected. By them I sent a note to a white man who is with the friendly Indians, that if he would bring in all the mails with the assistance of the friendly Indians, I would give him $200. The two Indians have not yet returned. As the mails left are valuable, I would offer a much larger sum to have them brought in, but it is unnecessary. As things are now situated, they can only be brought in by the aid of friendly Indians, who will be satisfied with a little. No body of whites can be obtained at any price to go to the spot and endeavour to rescue the mails, so great is the panic now pervading the country. Yesterday farm houses five miles from Columbus were burned down, and this morning some negroes were attacked not more than half a mile from Girard, a town situated directly opposite this on the western bank of the Chattahoochee river. A horse was wounded and one of the negroes shot through the arm. I shall continue my exertions to rescue the mails, or so much of them as may not have been destroyed or carried away. It seems now that there were fifteen persons along with the mail when it was attacked, 11 of whom have reached Columbus in safety, after having wandered about the swamps until last night and this morning. The remaining four are known to have been killed, as they were seen to fall by some of those who have escaped. One of the killed was a Mr. Hallett, of New York, represented to be a merchant of wealth and respectability. Roanoke, a small village on the Georgia side of the Chattahoochee river, 25 miles below this, was burned by the Indians, and 15 white persons killed.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES VAN NESS, P. M.

BALTIMORE, May 20.

The ten companies of United States troops which have been ordered by the War Department to repair to Fort Mitchell, Alabama, in consequence of the Creek Indian troubles, are taken from those which have been stationed along the seabord. They will be under the command of the veteran, Gen. Fenwick. Major Irwin's company will embark to-day from Fort M'Henry, in the steamboat for Norfolk, and proceed thence to Charleston. Our esteemed fellow-citizen, Capt. Thompson, of the United States Artillery, accompanies Gen. Fenwick as his Aid. Three companies left New York for the South on Wednesday.—*American.*

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

We learn by a passenger in the Schr. Henderson, that a portion of the army, commanded by Col. Lindsay, consisting of the Alabama Volunteers, and eight companies of the fourth Infantry, were sent to Fort Alabama, for the purpose of breaking up the Fort, and removing the sick and provisions. On the return of the army, they were attacked by four or five hundred Indians at Thronotosass Creek, about a mile from a lake of the same name. The army was commanded by Col. Chisolm. The men fought bravely, and distinguished themselves. The battle commenced at three o'clock, and lasted one hour. The Indians were scattered up and down the hammock for some distance.—They first fired on the van guard, and immediately a fire was made upon the rear guard. The Indians were so daring as to come out in open ground, and fire upon the rear; but they were soon made to retreat. The number of the whites killed was three, and twenty-two wounded. There were a great number of the Indians killed, the exact number not known.

The battle was fought on the 27th of April, a day that will long be remembered by those that were engaged in it; and a day that will reflect much honor upon the men who fought so bravely.

The army returned to fort Brooke on the 28th ult. and have since been disbanded, and are waiting the first opportunity to return to their homes.

Charleston Mercury.

Extract from a letter, dated

TALLAHASSEE, May 11, 1836.

"For the last four or five days, our city has been the scene of consternation and alarm. We have been nightly, (I may say hourly) expecting an attack from our red brethren.

"All the plantations bordering on the Osilla River, in Jefferson county, have been abandoned and the inhabitants are flying before the enemy. I should not be the least astonished, if the Indians attack Tallahassee. A report has just reached town (based upon good authority,) that 35 of our Volunteers, under command of Capt Razor, of Gadsden county, had encountered a party of Indians in the vicinity of St Marks, and that a desperate engagement had ensued They could be seen plainly, with spy-glasses from the "old Bomb Proof," (Fort St Marks) by the citizens, and it was generally thought that our men had out flanked them, and cut them off from the hammock To night the whole town will be under arms! The Indian hostilities will retard the prosperity of our growing Territory at least five years, unless immediate relief is sent to us."

Republican.

FROM FORT DRANE.

The *Savannah Georgian* of the 19th instant, says:—"The Steamer Cherokee, Capt. Peck, arrived last evening with Maj. Cooper, and three companies of his battalion from Black Creek. They left Fort Drane on the 11th inst. A few days before they left, some horses belonging to the volunteers were carried off in the night by a party of about *thirty* Indians. Being night they could not be seen, but they were fired upon from the Fort, and some blood observed next morning. The two remaining companies of Major C's battalion have proceeded home *via* Darien.

Gen. Clinch, who, we regret to learn, has resigned his Commission, was a passenger in the Cherokee as far as St. Marys.

Extract of a letter from Fort Drane.

"The Indians laugh a great deal at the dilatoriness of our movements,—they say we move like Gophers. Every thing connected with the campaign—I mean the manner in which it was projected and attempted to be carried into execution—should be the subject of ridicule, even with the ignorant and debased savage.

"General Clinch has sent his resignation to Washington. This is to be very much regretted. He is decidedly the most competent officer that has been engaged in the campaign; he has secured the esteem and confidence of the entire Army, while the indecision, *grannyness*, and imbecility of those who are esteemed his *peers*, or rather his *superiors* in rank, have rendered them objects of ridicule to all."

The excitement in Middle Florida against General Scott is very great. His effigy was burnt a few evenings ago at Tallahassee.

Major Gen. Macomb returned to this city on Thursday, from his tour to the South.—*National Intelligencer.*

PITTSBURG, (Pa.) May 13.

Military Preparations.—We understand that Major R. L. Baker, at the Allegany arsenal near this city, has received orders to send immediately to Baton Rouge ten thousand muskets, a number of pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of ammunition, to supply the troops, for which a requisition has recently been made. They are now being shipped on board the steamboat Emerald and a keel boat.

Cherokee Treaty.—It is stated in the Globe of yesterday, that the Senate have ratified this treaty—which stipulates, we believe, some *six or seven millions of dollars* to the Cherokees, as an inducement to the relinquishment of their lands in Georgia, and to their removal west of the Mississippi.

At a dry goods establishment in Broadway, there is a single pane of glass which occupies the window space, and is of massive substance, being set in a polished brass frame.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate

Daniel Dunklin, to be surveyor General of public lands in Illinois and Missouri.

Officers of the Territory of Wisconsin.

Henry Dodge, to be Governor.
John S. Horner, to be Secretary.
Charles Dunn, to be Chief Justice.
Wm. C. Frazier, to be Associate Judge.
W. W. Chapman, to be Attorney.
Francis Gehon, to be Marshal.

TEXAS.

TEXAS INDEPENDENT.

The New Orleans Bulletin which came to hand this morning brings the intelligence below. Our fears are all removed; Santa Anna is taken; the Mexican army cut up and made prisoners, and the liberty of Texas acknowledged. All hail Texas and Freedom! The terms of peace, as will be seen below, are not fully confirmed, but there can be no douht as to the result. Without Santa Anna, Mexico can do nothing; and he is in safe hands, where he will undoubtedly remain until all the expenses of the war are paid, and the treaty of peace and Independence satisfactorily signed and secured.

TEXAS.

Col. A. Houston, of the Texian Army, has arrived in the Steamboat Caspian, and confirms the news of the Victory of Gen. Houston, and has favored us with the following list of the Mexican officers killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Killed.—Gen. Castrillon, Col. Batnes, Colonel Mora, Col. Teevine, Col. Don Jose Maria Romero, Lt. Col. Manuel Avuirre, Lt Col. Castillo.

Gen. Cos, and many others supposed to be killed, but not yet found.

Prisoners—Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Col. Almontt, aid-de-camp, Cols. Caspedes of the Guerro Battalion, Bringas, aid to Santa Anna, Portilla de la Pedreguire, aid to Santa Anna, Nuner, Valenti; Lieut. Col. Felipe Romero, wounded, Valienti, Don Pedro del Gardo, Fernando Urriza, wounded, aid to Santa Anna, Ar Cos, Encise, Muglo Don Ramon Curo, private Secretary to Santa Anna; also 5 Captains and 12 Lieutenants

Gen. Santa Anna made the following proposition; that his army should lay down their arms, Texas Independence acknowledged, the expense of the war to be paid by Mexico, Santa Anna to remain as a hostage. Gen. Houston had issued orders that a further advance of the Mexican army, should be the signal for the slaughter of Santa Anna, and all the prisoners. The report of the terms of peace were not official, but supported by a great number of letters from officers of the army.

MOBILE, MAY 13.—The Express from Gen. Houston to Gen. Gaines, who carried the glorious news of his victory to the American army, is now in this city, and has with him the saddle of Gen. Santa Anna. He rode the horse of the modern Nero, but was compelled to leave him behind. He has one trophy of the victory, which he is carrying with him to Georgia, where he is proceeding to visit his friends. He was in the battle and fought gallantly.

Santa Anna.—After the late battle with Houston, Santa Anna, it is said, made an attempt to escape by a bridge, where a strong guard had been posted by the Texian General. He offered immense bribes to be permitted to escape, but this exciting suspicion, proved fatal to his safety, the Texians being as true to their country, as were our captors of the ill-fated Andre.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.

TEXAS.

There can now be no doubt of the capture of Santa Anna and the other Mexican officers, whose names were published yesterday—as the account is confirmed by respectable persons who have been in the Texian army, or have received private letters from Texas.

The loss on the part of the Texians was 7 killed, 24 wounded—among the former were Lieutenants Lamb and Hale, and Dr. Motley; among the latter is General Samuel Houston, who was wounded in the ancle, and had two horses shot under him. Captains M. Baker and Billingsby, with Lieutenant Neil were also among the wounded.

The contest was a regular battle, the Mexicans having manœuvred for some time previous; and the Texians having positively demanded Houston to fight. The latter consequently ordered an advanced guard against the Mexicans; yet enjoined them not to attack, but retreat, to bring the enemy towards the marsh into a defile. This being accomplished on the afternoon of the 21st ult. Houston immediately flanked the enemy and attacked him front and rear, on both sides—opened first with artillery, which on the second fire, dispersed to atoms the powder boxes of the Mexicans, and then with rifles, whose effects are seldom useless in the hands of such as then used them. The Texians then poured in from their ambushment with hatchets, &c. and so consummated the work of destruction, leaving nearly 600 killed on the plains. This lasted about 15 minutes, when Santa Anna ordered a retreat. But after he left his carriage and mounted on horseback to secure his flight, he was betrayed by some of his own officers. The real Simon Pure is therefore the victim of the treachery of his own officers, who appeared to have urged him on to this battle and then betrayed him, nearly as much as he is of the well-laid plans of Houston.

But this contest cannot terminate the war in Texas. There are still nearly 3,000 Mexicans there under the orders of generals Ardrado, Urrea and Sesma; and about 5000 more at Saltill, ready to enter. The Texian war is national in Mexico; and Santa Anna continued his power solely by directing the popular fury against Texas. His death would give general satisfaction through the Mexican Republic; and the Texian war will enable some other bravo to rise into power in Mexico.

New Orleans Bee.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The Mobile Advertiser of the 13th inst. contains the following confirmation of the defeat and capture of Santa Anna, which we hasten to lay before our readers:

Direct from the Field of Glory.

Two or three gentlemen who fought under General Houston in the recent glorious victory over Santa Anna, have arrived in Mobile. One of them, Mr. Joseph Andrews, who resides near Merriwether Springs in Georgia, has in his possession various documents from officers high in command, in evidence of the estimation in which he is held on account of his manly deportment during the fight between Colonel Ward's command and the Mexicans, as well as in the recent battle between General Houston's army and that of Santa Anna. From this gentleman we learn the following particulars of the engagement, which are confirmed in every particular by the statements made by the others:

On the 21st April, the Texians, under Houston, and 600 strong, had manœuvred so as to get above and within some two miles and in sight of the Mexicans, under Santa Anna, and who were twelve hundred and seventy strong, and near down to the fork of the two rivers—the Brassos and Sabine. Houston, having the enemy thus snugly hemmed in, had his little army drawn up for the purpose of addressing it in person. "Soldiers," said he, "there is the enemy—do you want to fight?" "Yes!" was the universal shout. "Well, then," said he, "let us eat our dinner, and then I will lead you into the battle!" They obeyed the order to eat, and immediately thereafter at about 4 o'clock, P. M. were marched to the attack. They bore down upon the Mexicans at the top of their speed, reserving their fire until near enough to have every shot tell. A hot engagement was kept up for about twenty minutes, when the Mexicans began to break and retreat in great disorder and confusion. The Texians carried all before them.—Although they had but half the number of the Mexicans, and but two pieces of cannon of four pound each, while the enemy had a six and a nine pounder, yet in 15 minutes after the engagement commenced, many of the Mexicans called loudly for quarter. After the route of the Mexicans, Houston's men continued to follow them up and pour in upon them for about two hours. Upwards of *six hundred and fifty* Mexicans were killed, and about six hundred taken prisoners. There were *six* or *seven* Texians killed, and about *twenty* wounded. Generals Cos and Almonte were among the prisoners first taken. The former was pale and greatly agitated, but the latter displayed, as he had done during the fight, great coolness and courage.

Santa Anna fled among the earliest who retreated. He was seen by two boys, one about 15, the other about 17 years of age, to go into a thicket of wood. They kept watch of the place during the night, and the next morning a man came out dressed like a common Mexican soldier. Not suspecting him to be Santa Anna, they took him prisoner He offered no resistance, but wished to be taken to General Houston. He was conducted to that officer, when he made himself known as Santa Anna, asked the respect due officers of rank, and made the offers for his liberty which have been published. Santa Anna, Mr. Andrews says, is apparently about 45 years of age, of rather small stature, dark complexion, black hair, black bright eyes, and altogether a good looking man.

When questioned as to the murder of Cols Fannin and Ward, and the men under their command, he stated that, in the battle the evening previous to their surrender, about 1000 of the Mexicans were killed, while not more than 20 Texians had fallen—that the Texians had exhausted their ammunition and were without water, that they surrendered upon the terms of capitulation, since published, but that he had been induced to violate those terms for two reasons:—first, because the day after the surrender of Col. Ward and those under his command, the number of prisoners became so great in consequence that he had not provisions sufficient for them and his own army; and, secondly, he had not men enough to keep them securely. Consequently, Col. Ward and almost all his soldiers were shot with Col Fannin.

When questioned respecting the fight near the Mission, between the Mexicans and Col. Ward's company, he stated that about 400 of the Mexicans were killed, but that Col. Ward and his men were protected by the walls of the Church, in which they had stationed themselves.

The following named persons under the command of Colonels Fannin and Ward, made their escape—Joseph Andrews, (our informant) David Holt, Lewis Washington, —— Dickinson, Morrace Bullock, Samuel Hardaway, and Benjamin Mordecai, all Georgians. Dr. Shackleford, of Alabama, had his life spared, and is now in attendance upon the wounded Mexicans.

The Mexicans, and the Texians who made their escape, agree in stating that when Col. Ward was about to be shot, he was ordered to kneel, but could not be made to do so either by threats or promises. His gallant spirit nothing could subdue. He proudly bid them defiance and died like an American Soldier!

In the battle between Houston and Santa Anna, Col. Mirabeau Lamar, of Georgia, greatly distinguished himself for his valor and intrepidity, and gained the applause of all.

It is said there were not fifty Texians in the battle; that the Texian army was composed almost entirely of volunteers.

Santa Anna is a prisoner on an armed vessel, near Galveston Island, while the Mexican prisoners, who are able to labor, are engaged in building breast works on the Island.

Proscription.—Mr. Adams was lately charged, in a speech of a Mr. Townes, with originating the Proscriptive policy, whilst Secretary of State and President.—He replied as follows:

"He said he had never, while he acted as Secretary of State, made a single change of a public printer from political causes. While he was before the country as a candidate for the Presidency, there were many of the printers of the laws, who were as much opposed to him as any editor could be to any candidate; but he had never changed one of them from any political motive. He did make one change at Gen. Jackson's personal suggestion; though, whether Gen. J. would *recollect* it or not, he could not tell. It was in the case of an editor at Nashville; and when Gen. Jackson and his colleague in the Senate came and personally requested it as a favor, for it was supposed the editor was favorable to Gen. Jackson, he did make the transfer; but it was without knowing either of the editors. The motive for this change was afterwards the subject of much misconstruction. He did not mean to charge the present or any Secretary of State with political motives in relation to changes of this kind; but he did mean to say, that he did not remove one printer while he was Secretary of State for political considerations; and further, that while he held a more elevated situation, he never removed one person from office for political causes; and that, it was said, was one among the principal reasons why he was not more successful as a candidate for a second election."

Receipts at a Western Land Office.—Three hundred thousand dollars was received during the first fifteen days after the re-opening of the land office at Kalamazoo, on the 18th ult., for public lands. The place, it is stated, was literally thronged with purchasers. On some of the fifteen days forty thousand dollars a day was received.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

FOREIGN.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.

From England.—The ship Pacific, Captain Hoxie, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, whence he sailed on the 14th ult. We are indebted to Captain H for a Liverpool paper of that date and London dates to the 13th, inclusive, from which we make the following extracts, but they do not possess much interest.

There was a long and animated discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the 9th, on petitions for the recall of the proscribed members of the Bonaparte family, and for transferring to France the remains of Napoleon. The speakers on the latter question expressed a conviction that the British government would make no difficulty in complying with any wish expressed by the government of France, that his remains should be transferred from St. Helena to France. It was the desire of the applicants that his remains should be deposited at the Place Vendome, under the brass pillar which stands there as a general trophy of his manifold and high military deeds. The petitions on this subject were referred to the Council of Ministers. The other petitions, relating to the recall of the Bonaparte family, through a repeal of the law passed in 1816, for their expulsion, were ultimately disposed of by the Chamber, passing to the order of the day.

DUBLIN, April 8.—*Another Gunpowder Plot—Blowing up of the Statue of King William the 3d in College Green.*—This morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the whole neighborhood of College Green was thrown into the utmost consternation and alarm by an explosion, loud as the report of the largest piece of ordnance. This was caused by the blowing up by gunpowder of that ornament to our city the equestrian statue of King William III. the saviour of his country from Popery and slavery. The powder was put into the body of the horse through a small hole drilled in the back, near where the figure rested; from this was suspended a slow match, by which means it was fired.

The members of the Corporation, horror-stricken at the event of this morning, met at their Assembly House, William street, to day. They resolved upon offering a reward of £200 for the apprehension and conviction of the ruffians who blew up the statue, and £50 for any private information that may lead to a discovery.

Extraordinary Suicide.—One John McKerral, possessed of a fortune of 40,000l. (about $200,000) per annum, lately committed suicide in London. He wrote a letter to one of his neighbors on the day of his death expressing his determination. The jury, after a very protracted deliberation, returned a verdict of lunacy. Had they found for *felo de se*, which a majority were at first in favor of, the princely fortune of the deceased ($5,000,000) would have become forfeited to the government.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 13. The sales on Thursday were 2500 bags; Friday 5000; Saturday 1500; Monday 2500; Tuesday 1000; and to-day 2000. The demand limited, with a dull market, and prices have declined on American 3d, and East India 3d per lb.—Brazils and Egyptian are steady. Week's import, 18,000 bags.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship South America, Capt. Waterman, from Liverpool 17th April, we are placed in possession of London papers of the 15th and Liverpool of the 16th, both inclusive. They are without interest.

In the House of Commons on the 14th, the motion to prohibit corporeal punishment in the Army, was *lost* by a vote of 135 to 73.

The merchants of London, interested in the trade with Turkey, Persia, and the Levant, are about petitioning Parliament to take measures to protect the interests of English commerce from the machinations of *Russia* in that quarter!

NEW YORK MARKET, May 18.

The news from Europe has produced utter inaction in cotton, and extensive sales could not be effected without a considerable decline.

French Hay.—Part of a cargo of this article landed yesterday from the French brig *Emma*, from Havre, was sold on the wharf at $1 62½ cents per hundred. As it comes in duty free, it must have netted a handsome profit at that price.

A cargo of American Hay, from Portland, sold at the same time at $2.

Charleston Courier.

Buffalo and Gen P. B. Porter.—The way that Buffalo goes on is a caution to other parts of the earth. A company there have recently purchased of General Peter B. Porter the whole of his possessions at Black Rock Dam, near 400 acres, with the mansion-house, harbor grounds, mills, unappropriated water power, &c. for $320,000. In one year, probably, it will be worth a million. We hope the gallant General has reserved some beautiful site for himself, from whence he may still look upon the romantic shores of Erie, opposite the theatre of his honorable services and brilliant military exploits during the last war.—*Star.*

CINCINNATI, May 2.

Horrible.—We learn from St. Louis, that on Thursday last, a colored man was arrested on board a boat by a deputy sheriff and constable; that another man assisted him to escape from the officers, whom they immediately arrested, when he killed the sheriff upon the spot, and so badly wounded the constable that he was not expected to live. The negro was then secured and committed to prison; but the people assembled in great force, with the determination of tearing down the prison, if he was not given up to them. Our informant states that he was delivered to the mob, taken to the outskirt of the city, and burnt alive.

Communication.

☞ We have received, too late for this week's paper, a communication from Dr. MacLean, of Cheraw, in reply to one which appeared in this paper a few weeks ago.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Committee of Vigilance for Duplin County, (in part,) appointed in pursuance of the resolutions of the White Meeting held in April last.

William H. Rhodes, Esq., Zacheus Smith, Esq., Atlas J. Grady, Fred'k Grady, Capt. John Merser, Jones Smith, Joseph T. R. Miller, Bright Sumner, Bryan Smith, A. O. Grady, George Baston, Jeremiah Pearsall, Edward Hill, John S. Hill, John Carr, James Carroll, Wm. Carr, John Wilkerson, Jas. McGowen, Albert G. Hill, Dr. David Gillespie, John Phillips, Thos. J. Kinear, Robert Middleton, Wm. H. Hill, Wm. D. Pearsall, Richard Miller, John Oliver, George Houseton, Stephen Williams, William Picket, Sen., Joseph Gillespie, Benjamin Izzel, William Morrissey, Harold Blackmore, Dr. Isaac F. Eaves, Daniel Newton, Joseph T. Rhodes, John Rhodes, Halstead Bowden, Jesse Swinson, Sloan Johnson, David Wright, Elias Faison, Dr. James H. Hicks, Bevan Herring, Charles Millard, Isaac Miller, Benj'n Oliver, John B. Hurst, James Batts.

An unknown correspondent, who signed himself "Warburton," recently sent us some very good poetry, the beauty of which was marred to our "penetrating eye," by sundry errors of punctuation and orthography, which he had committed in *copying* the verses from some book or newspaper. For the purpose of showing him that we had detected the attempt to palm upon us the poetry of another as his own, we begged him to send the printed copy. We thought we had heard the last of friend "Warburton." But no. He has now sent us a piece which we have no hesitation in saying, is *his own*. It is certainly orignal; and as it has afforded us some amusement, we cannot deny the reader a chance to participate in the laugh. We only further say to our correspondent, that if he *will* send us poetry, we believe upon the whole it will be better to give that which is good, even if written by another, rather than such as the following:—[*Editor Observer.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: After an investigation of this piece by your penetrating eye should you discover any errors in punctuation please to correct them. If you believe this worthy of publication Insert it and oblige yours &c.

TEXAS

Americans, presumptuous foes
Defy your strength, and they have chose
To see, if them you will oppose;
With your accustom'd bravery.

How many heroes have been slain;
By Santa Anna and his train?
And trampled on the bloody plain;
Prefering death to slavery.

Texas, the Mexicans though strong,
Shall fall before a numerous throng;
Of Freemen: who shall dash among
Those enemies of Liberty.

Base Murderers! They ne'er can stand;
Before a brave, horoick band;
Who when upon thy frontier land
Declare for death or Victory.

We will repel the savage foe;
And let the proud assassin know
We have purposely come to show
American dexterity.

Barbarians! Ye may expect
We will around your camps collect;
And then you may yourselves reflect;
On Mexican temerity.

Fayetteville May 19th 1836.

Note.—The punctuation, spelling and grammar of the above, were so *carefully* and *accurately* attended to by the writer, that we had not the heart to meddle with them.

Editor.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

When we first met, in the public prints, with intimations similar to those contained in the subjoined article, we considered the whole as an ingenious fabrication by the London newsmakers or speculators, at the expense of the credulity of their readers. We are induced to believe, however, from circumstances which have since fallen under our observation, that the statement is true, not only in substance, but also in its material particulars. [The *amount* of value of the presents is, of course, overrated; the fact of presents of *some* value having been made to the Emperor of Morocco has been publicly stated in debate on the floor of the House of Representatives.] Without, however, guaranteeing the truth of any part of the statement, except that of presents of some value having been made to the Emperor, we give the article to our readers now for what it is worth, which is much more than we at first supposed.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING HERALD.

Lisbon, March 19.

"I stated to you, in a former letter, that there is an American squadron expected here, to consist of the North Carolina, 90 gun ship, Potomac and United States, frigates, John Adams, corvette, and two other smaller vessels. On their arrival, the commodore is to shift his flag from the Constitution (now in this port) to the North Carolina. The ostensible object for which they come is the protection of their trade in the event of a war with France; but it is believed, upon very solid ground, that the purpose aimed at is far different. The United States Government have been long endeavoring to induce the Emperor of Morocco to sell one of his ports to them; and, in order to put him in good humor, have made him presents, at different times, amounting altogether to the value of 150,000 dollars. The frequent visits of American ships of war to the Moorish ports having begun to awaken in the minds of our rulers some suspicion of what was going forward, and it being guessed that England would not fail to throw every obstacle in the way of any arrangement of that nature, the Yankees (it is surmised) have only with drawn their squadron from the Mediterranean in order to be able to pursue their object in that quarter unobserved, by feigning to have given it up. The Emperor it seems, though for a long while reluctant, on the plea that it would displease England, has latterly begun to manifest some disposition to accede to the proposal. The conclusion I drew from the above-stated premises was, that our naval force in this river would be considerably strengthened; and the fact, which only came to my knowledge subsequently, that some more ships of the line were in train of equipment in the British ports, appears to corroborate my conjecture."

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice President.*
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Gov.*

The Indian Wars.—The intelligence from Georgia becomes more and more interesting and alarming. We have made copious extracts in the preceding columns. In addition to what we gain from the Georgia papers, we learn that passengers in the stage from Columbus represent the scene presented at that place as heart rending beyond the power of description. Among the thousands who have fled to that place for protection, are many who have been reduced in a few moments from affluence to total destitution. Families have been so separated in their flight, that it was not uncommon to see husbands searching for their wives, wives for their husbands, and both for their children; and sometimes, the dreadful reality forcing itself upon them, that the objects of their inquiries have fallen victims to the savage foe. We trust that vengeance is nigh at hand.

The news from both Texas and Florida is also interesting.

The Arsenal.—We have the pleasure of informing our readers, that the bill for the establishment of an Arsenal of Construction in this town, has passed the House of Representatives; and that there is supposed to be no doubt of its passing the Senate. This is an important measure, to several of the Southern States, when it is recollected that there is no such establishment from the Potomac to the Savannah Rivers. Its location here will be a protection against danger from any quarter: It will introduce amongst us, a superior class of Mechanics; cause the expenditure of a large amount of public money here, both in the erection of the necessary buildings, and in the support of the establishment; and bring into use the Coal of the Western counties. We look upon it, apart from its great national importance, as likely to exercise an important influence upon the prosperity and consequence of Fayetteville. It will make an intimate connection with her, desirable to all parts of the State, and of the adjoining States; and will doubtless exercise some influence in accelerating the construction of Rail Roads to connect her with them.

We understand that the bill makes an immediate appropriation of about $40,000, and that the buildings and site are estimated to cost $134,581. 25 acres of land will be required; and the buildings will consist of

2 arsenals, estimated at $20,000 each.
1 great Magazine, capable of containing 3000 barrels of powder, $12,000.
3 officers quarters, at $8,000 each.
1 barracks, at $13,000.
3 gun carriage sheds, at $3,050 each.
1 smith's shop, at $3,528.
3 Timber Sheds, at $2,250 each.
1 Office, at $2,430.
1 Carpenter's and Carriage maker's Shop, $3,520.
1 Steam Engine, or house for water power, $6,480.
1 Armorer's shop, $1,890.
1 Tinner's and Casting Shop, $1,260.
1 Painter's shop, and 1 Saddler's do., at $945 each
1 Laboratory, &c. $3,275.
Coal houses $1,500
Walls, graduating, &c. &c. $3,900.

It is not intended, we observe, to manufacture small arms or cannon, at the arsenal; but gun carriages, and every kind of equipments and accoutrements, for artillery, infantry, cavalry and riflemen. A large supply of arms, of every description, will of course be deposited in the Arsenal.

The Editors of the Journal are particularly hard to please. They *dared* us to answer whether we were a National Republican or a Nullifier. We *did* answer them, that we were neither one nor the other, and that when they made the insinuation they *knew* it was unfounded. In their last, they do not deny this; but complain that we fail to answer *what* we are. Now this is a question they did not ask of us, or it would have been answered with the same cheerfulness as now,—that we glory in avowing ourself "a Whig." Do the gentlemen think that we have now got out of "the dilemma"—that wide and deep dilemma in which their overweening vanity induced them to fancy that they have plunged us? Are they satisfied? If not, before they catechise us any further, will they do us the favor to answer one question in return for the trouble we have taken to answer two of theirs: Will they tell us, what new lights have enabled them to discover, that a part of Gov. McDuffie's Message, which met their most hearty approbation on the 2d of December last, is *now* full of "aristocracy and monarchy," with the rest of the rigmarole which they bestowed upon it in the Journal of the 5th inst? When they shall have answered this question to our satisfaction, we shall then acknowledge their right to *dare* us again.

But the most amusing part of the affair is, that the Journal—yes the North Carolina Journal!—charges us with "using low and scurrilous slang!!" This is too bad!—"As the pot said to the kettle," &c. But they say they will not follow our example. How should they? A Journal which knows so little of the language of decency can scarcely be expected to follow *our* example.

Connecticut.—The Anti Van Buren Convention in Connecticut, held last week, unanimously nominated Gen. Harrison for President, and Gideon Granger for Vice President. An Electoral Ticket was also nominated.

A White Meeting has been held in Chowan county,—being the 44th county.

Chatham County.—The Van Buren papers have, we suspect, been sadly misinformed in regard to this county. They profess to have cheering news from it; and give the proceedings of a meeting held in Pittsborough on the 10th inst. as evidence. As the Secretary of that meeting did not record *all* of the proceedings, we beg leave to offer a few amendments, for the correctness of which we have the authority of two highly respectable gentlemen who were present at the meeting. In the first place the Secretary forgot to record that a young gentleman named Mebane replied, most happily, to the speech of Mr. Holmes, in which, among other good things, he informed the people that Gen. Jackson was not a candidate for the Presidency, as they might be led to suppose from hearing so much said in his praise; and that Mr. Van Buren *was* a candidate, a fact about which they were equally liable to misconception, since his name was kept in the back ground. The Secretary also forgot to mention, that after the speeches were over, John Lassater, Esq. rose and moved that all the friends of Judge White should retire—when there was "such a getting down stairs" as has not often been seen in the respectable village of Pittsborough. He forgot to say, as we now say upon the above authority, that out of a very numerous company, only between 20 and 30 persons were left in the Court House. These are cheering accounts, indeed. We have a particular regard for old Chatham, and rejoice in the assurance, that she will never wear the collar of Van Buren, the Missouri restrictionist.

Richmond and Robeson Senatorial District.—We have great pleasure in announcing, on authority, that Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond County, is the White candidate for the Senate of our next Legislature, for the above District.

Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick.—Col. James Burney is the White candidate for Senator, and Robert Melvin the Van Buren candidate.

Robeson.—Arch'd A. T. Smith (White,) Alex'r Watson and Oliver K. Tuton (V. B.) are candidates for the Commons in Robeson.

Cumberland.—We are authorized to announce Major Duncan G. MacRae as a candidate for the House of Commons. Stephen Hollingsworth, Esq. is, we learn, also a candidate. The former White, the latter Van Buren. These are the only candidates known to us, as yet, for the Commons.

Col. Duncan McCormick is, we understand, a candidate for re-election to the Senate.

Chatham.—The White candidates are, —Wm. Albright, Esq. for the Senate; Dr. S. McClenahan, John S. Guthrie and Isaac Clegg, Esqs. for the Commons.

The Van Buren candidates for the Commons are, R. C. Cotton, Edward Rives and Abraham G. Kean. Joseph Ramsay, Esq. was nominated for the Senate, but has since declined.

Wake.—Charles L. Hinton (Whig,) and Samuel Whitaker, (Van Buren,) are candidates for the Senate. Weston R. Gales and Col. Allen Rogers, Jun. (Whigs,) and William H. Haywood, Jun. (Van Buren,) for the Commons.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

We understand that the following is the Whig Ticket for Davidson, to which there will probably be no opposition:

For the Senate, John L. Hargrave, Esq.
For the Commons, Capt. George Smith and J. Brummell, Esq

James Gudger, Esq., of Buncombe, we are glad to see, has been nominated by the Whig party as a candidate for the Senate in the District composed of the counties of Buncombe, Haywood and Macon.

Stokes, for Senate, Col Matthew R Moore.
Surry, for Senate, Hon. Meshack Franklin.
For the Commons, T. L. Clingman, N. Boyden, and M Fleming, Esqrs.

The Van Buren Ticket for Surry is, W. P. Dobson for the Senate, and D W. Courts and Dr. S. N Peeples for the Commons One *lacking*—as they will all be on the 11th of August next.

The District of Wilkes and Ashe, for Senator, Gen. Edmund Jones is the Whig candidate.

Western Carolinian.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on the 16th inst. Mr. Mangum presented a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens of Morganton, North Carolina, concerning the recognition of the independence of Texas; which was read, and ordered to be printed.

These resolutions request the co-operation of Mr. Preston and Mr. Clay, and Mr. Benton, in promoting the object sought for.

Mr. Preston made some remarks in return for the compliment, expressed his high gratification at the intelligence received this morning of the capture of Santa Anna, and the consequent termination of the war in Texas; his admiration of the skill and bravery by which this result had been obtained; adding his opinion, however, that the time had not come for the Government of this country to interfere, until the Texians should have a government *de facto* to be recognized.

Mr. Walker also made a few observations as to his unchangeable confidence in the result of this contest.

In the House, on the 18th, a bill was introduced, and immediately passed its three readings, appropriating $500,000 for the suppression of the Creek hostilities.

Report upon Abolition.—Mr. Pinckney, from the select committee on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, by general consent, made a report, which he said had received the unanimous assent of the committee, and which he hoped would be unanimously approved by the House.

Mr. P. asked that the report be read; which was objected to.

Mr. Claiborne insisted upon the reading of the report; and it was read through to the conclusion, which is as follows:

"Your committee conclude by reporting the resolutions, conformably to the instructions given them by the House:

"*Resolved*, That Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere, in any way, with the institution of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy.

"*Resolved*, That Congress ought not to interfere, in any way, with slavery in the District of Columbia."

"And whereas it is extremely important and desirable that the agitation of this subject should be finally arrested, for the purpose of restoring tranquility to the public mind, your committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following additional resolution, viz.

"*Resolved*, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating, in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon."

A very long debate arose upon a motion to print the report, in the course of which the Southern members generally denounced it as surrendering the ground contended for by the South, that Congress has no *right* to interfere with Slavery in the District, any more than in the States.

Considerable business of minor importance has been transacted in both Houses, and some progress made in the bill to authorize the President to accept the services of not more than 10,000 volunteers for the defence of the Western frontier; and also on the bill for the re-organization of the Post Office Department.

There is as yet no day fixed for adjournment, and it is generally believed that the session will not terminate before the last of June.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"*BY THEIR FRUITS,*" &c.

"When you hear a man always boasting of his DEMOCRACY, you may set him down as an ARISTOCRAT." *Vide Fayetteville Journal, August* 1835.

A SENTINEL.

We stated last week, that Mr. *Loring*, of Wilmington, was about coming to Raleigh, to take charge of the "Standard" establishment. We now learn, that no definite arrangements have been made in the matter, and that it is quite uncertain whether the transfer spoken of, will take place.

Raleigh Register.

Gen. Scott.—This Officer seems to have reaped no laurels in the Florida campaign. Every where, his conduct is spoken of in terms of reproach and complaint, and his warmest friends find it difficult to palliate or excuse it. As was said of Walter Scott, when he wrote his Poetical account of the Battle of Waterloo, so may it be said of the General, in reference to the Indian War, that

"None by bullet or by shot
Fell half so *flat* as General SCOTT."

Virginia.—Full returns have been received from the Elections in this State. The Whigs have neither lost nor gained any thing of consequence in the composition of the Legislature. The friends of Judge White are in high spirits and speak confidently of carrying the State for him in the Fall. Indeed, it must be so. Virginia never can, any more than North Carolina, support an individual for the Presidency, who has given such votes as Mr. Van Buren has upon the subject of Slavery, and who avows such sentiments as he does, in his recent letter to the Northampton gentlemen. Nothing but being identified with Gen. Jackson could, for a moment, sustain Mr. Van Buren, in the Southern States, and that charm is dissolving apace. The people begin to see and feel, that there is no necessary connection between the two, and that having been the friend of Andrew Jackson constitutes no reason why they should transfer their allegiance to Martin Van Buren.

Raleigh Register.

A Better Currency.—We are told (says the New York Daily Advertiser) by a large dealer in bank notes, that bank notes of the State of Ohio are from 2½ to 3 per cent. discount in our city; and bank notes of the banks west of the Alleghany, are, generally, from 2½ to 4 per cent. discount. We are told also, by a gentleman just from New Orleans, that he paid in the city of New Orleans, 6 per cent. premium for notes of the Bank of the United States; and that he understood they bore a like premium throughout the whole Valley of the Mississippi; and we have seen a letter from Nashville, in which the writer says, any quantity of United States bank notes could be sold at a premium of five per cent. These are truly appalling facts.

Some idea may be formed of the rapidly increasing importance of the commerce of our *inland seas*, by the fact, announced in the Buffalo papers, of the launch of an elegant *ship of three hundred tons*, from Grand Island, on Tuesday last. She is designed for a regular trader between Buffalo and Lake Michigan. Another ship of 350 tons is on the stocks at Buffalo.

Retirement of Mr. Clay.—The citizens of Bolivar, Indiana, understanding that Mr. Clay is about to retire from public life, recently addressed him a letter, in which, after many complimentary remarks, they express their hope that he may find it compatible with his private inclinations to continue in the service of the country. The following extract from his reply discloses his designs, and will be read with interest:

"This is the thirtieth year since I first entered the service of the Federal Government. My labors for the public have been various and often arduous. I think they give me some title to repose, which I feel to be necessary on many accounts. I believe with you that the present period in the affairs of our country is eminently critical. It requires all the wisdom, the virtue and the energy among us to avert impending danger. If I were persuaded that, by remaining longer in the public service, I could materially aid in arresting our downward progress, and in communicating additional security to civil liberty and our free institutions, I should feel it my duty not to quit it. But I am not sure that my warning voice has not been already too often raised. Perhaps that of my successors may be listened to with more effect. I sincerely hope it may be.

These, gentlemen, are briefly my motives for retirement. It is my purpose, if my health will allow me, to remain in Congress during the present session. I reserve for future consideration whether I shall serve out the term for which the Legislature of my State did me the honor last to elect me; and your wishes will have due weight in any decision I may form. Beyond that term, I can conceive of no probable contingency which would reconcile me to a further continuance in the Senate.

I request you, gentlemen, to communicate my grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Bolivar, and to accept for yourselves assurances of the esteem and regard of your friend and ob't servant.

HENRY CLAY.

The Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Abolitionism.—The following are extracts of a letter from one of the Delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now holding its session in Cincinnati, Ohio, and a member of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the said Church, to a gentleman of this District, dated

"CINCINNATI, May 13, 1836.

"Yesterday we fixed the location of the Book Concern at New York, by a vote of 94 to 37."

"The battle on Abolitionism was decided this afternoon. The result was such as I had anticipated. The expression of the Church is unequivocal That you may form some idea of the act of the General Conference, I will give you the second resolution, which is the pith of the matter. It reads as follows:

"*Resolved* by the Delegates of the Annual Conferences, in General Conference assembled, That we are entirely opposed to modern Abolitionism, and wholly disclaim any right, wish, or intention, to interfere with the civil and political relation of master and slave, as it exists in the slaveholding States of this country."

"The question on this resolution was divided, and the first branch, which refers to Abolitionism, or the part preceding the word 'and,' was carried by a vote of 122 to 14. After which, the latter part of the resolution was unanimously adopted."

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, Mr R F. BROWN, of Wilmington, to Mrs. CAROLINE A. NELSON, youngest daughter of Duncan MacRae, Esq., of this place

In this town, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, Dr. BENJAMIN W. ROBINSON, to Miss JOANNA HUSKE, second daughter of John Huske, Esq.

In Wilmington, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Crook, Mr. CHRISTOPHER DUDLEY, Jr. to Miss AGNES R. HATTRIDGE, all of that place.

Died, in Salem, Massachusetts, GEORGE W. MULLETT, aged 61, *born without eyes*, and known to many generations of boys and girls as one of the most sagacious and good tempered of blind men. He was for many years *town crier*—and was remarkable for the sonorous melody of his voice, the strength of his memory, and the unerring instinct with which he threaded his way through the most crowded avenues.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 25th, Steamer Henrietta, with boats Diligence and Henry Clay in tow, with Goods for David Torrence, J. J Ling, Hall & Johnson, John McArn, E J Hale, H P. Peck, C P. Mallett, J G & J H. Cook, J. Kyle, Jas. Mahoney, James Baker, Gardner & McKethan and Nott & Starr, of this place; and Robert & Johnson, Belt & Wright, B. Utley, J. M. Coffin, Blalock, W. & Pinkston, Roberts & Pinkston, J. Smith, M. Brown, F. & Ellis, E. W. Smith, W. & Elliott, T. & J. Cowan, B. Clingman, J. M & J. Allen, T. Allen, Womack & Goodwin, W. Underwood, M. & Rieves & Carr & King, of interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 26.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	47 a 50
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
Bacon,	12½	Sugar, brown,	12½ a 14
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	13½ a 14½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, new	15 a 16	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	75	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$5½ a 6	Wheat,	1 25
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Iron,	5 a 6	Wool,	18 a 20

NEW GOODS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, SUMMER GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a large and handsome stock of the above articles, among which are,

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Invisible Green, Rifle Green, Adelaide, Daliah, and Steel Mixt CLOTHS.
Double Milled Blue, Black and Drab Cassimeres.
Linen Drillings, a variety.
Black and Olive Gro de Ta, a handsome article for Summer wear.
Superior Bombazine.
Black, Blue and Drab Angola Summer Cloth.
Silk Velvet and Silk Vesting, a variety of very superior quality.
Satin Stripe Quiltings, for Vests.

The above Goods were selected by himself, with great care, in New York, and having been bought for Cash, will be sold low.

The Subscriber continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

And assures those who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be done in a neat and fashionable style.

ARCH'D GRAHAM.

May 25, 1836. 90-eow4t

Saw and Grist Mill to Rent.

THE Subscriber wishes to rent by the year, his well known Saw and Grist Mill, at the mouth of Cross Creek, Fayetteville. For terms, apply to ARCH'D GRAHAM.

May 25, 1836 90-4w

Fourth Anniversary.

UNION ENGINE COMPANY.

THE members are notified to attend their Annual Meeting at the Engine House, on Saturday, 28th May next, at 5 P. M., for Election of Officers. By Order,

R. W. KING, *Sec'y.*

NOTICE.

THAT on Saturday the 14th of this instant, came to the house of the subscriber, a NEGRO BOY. Appears to be about thirteen or fourteen years of age, and says he got lost from a drove of Negroes last Thursday, at or near Chapel Hill. Says his present owner is by the name of Howard, his former owner James Gaines, of Anson County, old Virginia. Said boy is chunky built, very black, of quick answer when spoken to. The residence of the subscriber is to be found on the East prong of Little River, in Montgomery County, near the Randolph line, and the line of Moore County.

HORATIO SUGG.

May 17. 90 3w.

POSTSCRIPT.

We are indebted to a friend and former townsman at Columbus (who will accept our thanks for many similar favors) for the Columbus Herald Extra of the 19th, the latest news from that place. Several volunteer companies had come in, and many more were on the way, and it was expected that an ample force would be concentrated in a few days.

The night of the 17th was said to have been fixed for the destruction of Columbus, but the citizens were all prepared for them.

The Indians to the number of 3 or 400, have possession of Roanoke, the town which they burned, and have fortified themselves with cotton bags in a large warehouse. They have been attacked twice, once by the Randolph troops and again by the Stewart troops. In both instances the whites were repulsed. The Steamer Georgian was not burned. When attacked, she immediately put off, and escaped with little damage. Neither Capt. Horn nor Col. Gibson were killed as reported, but only wounded.

The people of Florida are burning Gen. Scott in effigy, charging him with a *prudent* avoidance of the enemy, &c And he, in return, has published a most undignified 'General Order,' representing the people of Florida as being seized with a panic at the appearance of a party of "just five Indians,"—and that "the planters in the recent case near Tallahassee fled without knowing whether they ran from squaws or warriors," &c. This had added prodigiously to the excitement.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Courier*, of the 20th inst. says: "Rumors of the alarm about Tallahassee reach us from various quarters. The Indians had attacked St. Marks, but were repulsed. Florida is represented as likely to be given up to the Seminoles entirely, and requiring to be re-conquered. They think there, that the Seminoles are moving up to unite with the Creeks, and opening a communication with their hammocks and everglades in the Southern part of the Peninsula: they will be able to give a safe retreat to their neighbors, when Alabama has, for their misdeeds, indignantly hurled them from her borders."

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* of the 19th instant says:—"The Town of Columbus is placed under Martial Law—every man capable of bearing arms, is pressed into the ranks—business is suspended, and the Stores generally closed."

A Gentleman arrived in this City on Saturday evening last, from St. Augustine, informs us that intelligence had been received at that place from Fort King, stating, *that the Indians were putting to death all their Children under two years of age*, meaning thereby to rid themselves of all incumbrances for a future desperate struggle; also that they were making corn in more than ordinary quantities, which the negroes were made to work very hard under a guard of sentinels.

This intelligence was received from a friendly Squaw taken prisoner, who had escaped from the hostile Indians.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Extract of a letter, dated Galveston Bay, April 28.

'Santa Anna offers to acknowledge our independence, and let our western limits be the Rio Grande. This I had from his own mouth, in a conversation I had with him. He is rather uneasy in his present situation, and will make any promise to get off; but we will hold him fast until we have ourselves secure; and we intend to give another knock in the head to another division in a day or two, and you may look for another as proud as this one, as we have more men—for in the defeat of Santa Anna's division we had but 780 men in the engagement—but such a butchery I do not want to see again; our riflemen charged on the artillery and killed every man that was serving at the cannon. We took several mule loads of money, and a great quantity of other goods, baggage, &c.

JOHN I. LINN.

The Fayetteville Female Classical Seminary.

THE Trustees of this Institution announce with pleasure the arrival of Miss Green, from the District of Columbia, whose valuable and well attested qualifications have been happily secured in carrying out the plan of Female education originally contemplated by the Board. On this lady the responsibilities of the School will exclusively devolve; while the recitations in the higher departments of study will, as hitherto, be conducted by Mr. Tripp. The organization of the School being now complete, the whole is confidently recommended by the Board as possessing claims for the limited extent of patronage embraced in the plan Some ten or twelve additional pupils may find admission on application to Thomas C. Blake. Esq., Treasurer of the Board.

JARVIS B BUXTON, *Chairman.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1836 90tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock,

FOR SALE.

60 SHARES of the New Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear. Apply to JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25. 90-

New Books.

THE Subscriber has received a large assortment of New and Standard Books; being far too numerous to particularise. Among them are the following:

Law—Chitty's Practice; Tomlin's Law Dictionary, both new works; Wheaton's Selwyn; Starkie on Evidance; Thomas's Coke; Chitty's Blackstone; Chitty's Criminal Law; Chitty on Bills; Saunders' Reports; Norris's Peake; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; Maddock's Chancery; Johnston's Digest; Hawks' Digest; Comyn on Contracts; Clerk's Assistant; Form Book; Lawyer's Common Place Book.

Medicine—Dunglisson's Dictionary; Coxe's and U. S. Dispensatory; Eberle's Works; Dewees on Children; Gooch's Midwifery; Mackintosh's Practice; Cooper's Surgery; Broussais' Pathology; Pharmacopia; Formulary; Horner's Anatomy; Hall on Blood; Bell on Teeth; Abercrombie on the Brain; Do. on Stomach, &c. &c.

Miscellaneous.—Penny Magazine; Marryatt's Complete Works; Marryatt's Pirate, &c (cheap;) Bulwer's Rienzi, (do.;) Paris, by Mrs Trollope; Paulding's Life of Washington; Holland's Life of Van Buren; Joseph Andrews; Humphrey Clincker; Roderick Random; Parley's Magazine; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Mason's Farrier, &c. &c

Religious.—Scott's, Henry's and Clark's Commentaries; a great variety of large and small Bibles; Chalmer's Works; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Brown's, Watson's and Malcom's do; Cruden's Concordance; Confession of Faith; Burder's Village Sermons; Religious Souvenir; &c.

Together with a large stock of School Books, Stationary, &c. E. J. HALE.

May 26, 1836.

Taken up

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 24th inst., a negro man who calls his name COLLINS, and says he belongs to Henry Bizzell, of Johnston County. He is about 70 years of age, very grey, has no teeth, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and says he has been runaway about 3 months. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*

May 25, 1836. 90tf

NOTICE.

...scriber has received in part, his Fall ... of GOODS. His stock consists of the ... articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do. Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63 tf.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and former customers that he has just received his Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Crockery, &c.

Which he will sell low at wholesale or retail.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

South East Corner Market Square.

March 15, 1836. 80 tf

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir*:—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co

March 21. 81-*tf.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING
LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON

January 12, 1835. 190

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835 46tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.*

96-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 *tf*

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward Address me at Columbia, S C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Molasses.

47 Hhds New Orleans MOLASSES For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 23, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

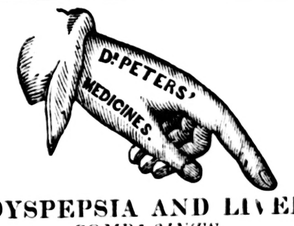
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDICINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of upper of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions, thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN
DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company.
February 28, 1836.

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road —and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. [81 4m.)

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC
PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention

J. W. POWELL.

April 7. 1836 83 6m

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

April 13 JOHN MUNN.

The Indian's Panacea.

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Gout, Sciatica, or Hip Gout, Incipient Cancers, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, particularly Ulcers and painful affections of the bones Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Fever Sores, and Internal Abscesses; Fistulas, Piles, Scald Head, Scurvey, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Blotches, and every variety of Cutaneous Affection; Chronic Catarrh, Headache, proceeding from an acrid humour; Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation; Affections of the Liver, Chronic inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility, caused by a torpid action of the vessels of the skin. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injudicious treatment, or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities in the blood, or vitiation of the humors, of whatever name or kind.

Some of the above complaints may require some trifling assistant applications, which the circumstances of the case will dictate, but for a general remedy or *Purificator, to remove the cause*, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA will generally be found sufficient.

TO THE PUBLIC.

How true it is, that modern Physicians—in their ambition to excel in their profession; to explore the vast field of science by the aid of chemistry, and seek out new remedial agents: in short to arrive at perfection in their practice by means of ART alone,—entirely overlook and neglect, as beneath their notice, the rich and bounteous stores of medicine, which the Almighty has caused to spring out of the earth in every clime! And how much more true it is, that while the American Physician looks to foreign countries for many of his most common and necessary articles perpetually changing as they are, at the dictate of fashion or folly he is surrounded in his own country with an endless profusion of medical plants, sufficient to answer any indication in disease, or to cure any curable disorder;—and yet he is ignorant of their virtues, and they are suffered to "waste their *healing* on the desert air."

The effects of vegetable medicine upon the system are temporary—those of minerals lasting. The former exert their effects and pass off—the latter, mercury in particular, act chemically upon the solids, decomposing the bones, and undermining the constitution by a slow and sure destruction.

The *congeniality, efficiency* and SAFETY of vegetable remedies over mineral, may be estimated by contrasting the ancient practice with the modern; or, to bring it more immediately under our own observation, the Indian practice with that of the whites. Who, in America, has not known or heard of repeated instances wherein some decrepid unpretending female Indian, by means of her simple remedies alone, has effected the most rapid and astonishing cures after the whole Materia Medica of the common practice, directed in the most skilful manner, has failed? And who has not been surprised at beholding the comparative ease and facility with which the Indian frees himself from any disease, and at the *almost* total absence of chronic disease among them? Who has ever heard of an Indian with a constitution broken and ruined by ill-treatment? And can a doubt exist, that this happy exemption of the savage from most of the ills which the flesh of civilized man is heir to, is chiefly owing to the more genial and safe remedies which he employs? This astonishing difference in success, is a fair exemplification of the infinite superiority of the simple and safe means of cure which God has created for the benefit of his children, over those which the *pride* and the *art* of man have invented.

From a long residence among a portion of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, and an intimate acquaintance with the methods of cure of some of their most successful practitioners, the proprietor of "THE INDIAN'S PANACEA," acquired a knowledge of some of their most powerful and favorite remedies. From these he selected such as were most efficacious and appropriate, and after various experiments to test their principles and strength, he has combined them in the form here presented, as the most perfect and beneficial for the purpose for which it is recommended

The proprietor offers this preparation to the public, with the consciousness that he is placing within its reach, a remedy capable of relieving many of his afflicted fellow beings, who are suffering under the various chronic and obstinate complaints to which it is applicable. To such it will prove of incalculable value, as the means, and in many cases the *only means* of relieving their sufferings, and restoring them once more to health and happiness. This is not offered as a common remedy, that may perchance be equally good with many others now in use, but as one which is capable of saving life in many extreme cases, when all the usual remedies fail. This it has done repeatedly; and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been introduced.

It is only about three years since this preparation was first presented to the public; but in that short space of time, some hundreds of persons might be found, who would solemnly declare that they believed that their lives were saved by it, and in most cases after they had tried many and perhaps all the common remedies in vain Whenever it is known it is rapidly coming into use, and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of its merits.

The value of the Panacea is most conspicuous in those long standing and obstinate syphilitic and scrofulous affections which have defied all other remedies, and particularly in those cases where mercury has been so lavishly used as to cause distressing pains in the bones, nodes, mercurial ulcers, derangement of the digestive organs, &c. These it completely removes, and in all cases it entirely eradicates the disease and the effects of mercury, renovates the constitution, and leaves the patient sound and well In Rheumatisms and in ulcerated sore throat, its happy effects are not less apparent, giving almost immediate relief.

Taken in proper doses, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA operates as an alterative and detergent; a diaphoretic, diuretic and laxative; an antispasmodic and anodyne; and in proper cases, as a stomachic and emmenagogue. Generally expressed, it increases all the secretions and excretions, gives tone to the stomach, and excites action in the glands in a particular manner From these principles its operation may be understood.

This medicine has been found highly useful in many ambiguous diseases not here specified, and it has been used with wonderful success as a *Spring* and *Fall purifier*, by those who are subject to complaints of the chest, and whose constitutions require new vigor Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles in small doses. Whenever a *diet drink* is considered necessary, this Panacea, taken in a small dose, will answer all its purposes, in much less time, at less expense, and in a far more agreeable manner, than the common diet drink.

The following certificates, out of hundreds similar which might be procured, are given to show the effect of The Indian's Panacea, in the various complaints therein mentioned; and also to exhibit in the most satisfactory manner its superiority over the sirups in common use.

CASES OF RHEUMATISM.

Charleston, Nov. 15, 1831.

During the last winter and spring, I was afflicted with a very severe and distressing Rheumatism, occasioned by exposure in bad weather. I now take great pleasure in stating, that six bottles of the Indian's Panacea, restored me to perfect health, and I confidently recommend it to all similarly afflicted. JOHN FERGUSON, *King st.*

Charleston, March 27, 1832.

I was seized, about three years since with a distressing Rheumatism, caused by taking a severe cold while under the influence of mercury, and which has disabled me from business nearly ever since. During this period I have been a patient in the Marine Hospital, in this city, upwards of 4 months, and nearly the same length of time in the Baltimore Hospital, and tried almost every remedy, with little benefit. On the 16th of February last, at that time scarcely able to move about upon crutches, I commenced the use of The Indian's Panacea. In one month I found myself entirely free from pain, and am now happy to state that I consider myself perfectly well

WM. TUCKER, 13 *Market st.*

CASES OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

New York, Sept 10, 1830.

This may certify, that in the fall of 1825, I was seized with a swelling in my neck and face, which afterwards ulcerated and became large ghastly ulcers in my neck. After trying several Physicians to no advantage, I went to Philadelphia, and placed myself under the care of Drs. Physic & Beach, when, after repeated salivations to no effect, I was pronounced totally incurable. Afterwards I took twenty bottles of Swaim's Panacea and eight bottles of Potter's Catholicon, with no material benefit Despairing of life, which had now become a burthen to me, I returned to my parents in New York in 1829, and gave myself up to a lingering death. Hearing of the great success of The Indian's Panacea, however, in cases similar to my own, I was persuaded to try it, as a last resort.—To my great surprise as well as satisfaction, I soon found myself rapidly recovering, and upon taking seven bottles, the ulcers healed and I became perfectly well in the course of two months, and have remained so ever since. I make this statement and wish it to be published for the benefit of those who are suffering under similar scrofulous or syphilitic affections, that they may know what has cured one who has suffered every thing but death, and who considers his life saved by the above sirup.

WM HINHAN

Charleston, July 12, 1831.

I was afflicted four years with an ulcer in the leg occasionally accompanied with erysipelatous inflammation and excessive pain in the leg and ancle joint. Several eminent Physicians exerted their skill upon it, but without permanent benefit. In this state five bottles of the Indian's Panacea made a perfect cure.

MARGARET A. WEST, *Meeting st.*

For sale by

HIRAM ROBINSON, M D., Agent,

Hay street, Fayetteville, North Carolina.—80-6*m.*

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where*.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

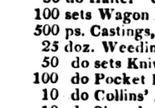
LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, and furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do
500 bushels Alum do
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real nice,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assrtd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No 5 to 12,

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 45 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Cutter Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifedita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Musk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, Redd, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c &c.

C. J ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods receiving Cotton and other produce for storage sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.

State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

James H. Jarman & others, vs Zechariah Davis & others. } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Bartholomew Colley and his wife Winnifred, Nimrod W. Long and his wife Catharine, and Malachi Davis are not residents of this State: *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made for three months in some newspaper in this State, notifying the said Defendants to appear at our next Superior Court, to be held on the fourth Monday of September next, and answer or plead to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday of March 1836.

[86-3m] JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*